SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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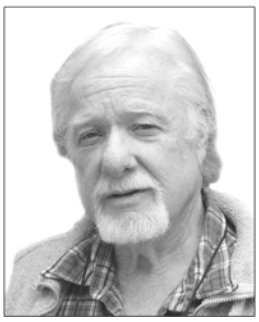

Challenging the Holocaust Taboo Since 1990

SMITH TAKES REVISIONIST ARGUMENTS TO HUNDREDS OF UNESCO ORGANIZATIONS AND UN MINISTRIES WORLDWIDE

Last month I wrote here that my advance on the UN, and in particular on UNESCO, its Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization, will take revisionism to the top of the world's most important international forum, in the capital of world media. It is not a complicated concept, but one that is simple, direct, and with a built-in power to it. Here I will outline the work I completed in September. This is only an outline, and it is only the beginning.

07 September 2008

Mogens Schmidt
Deputy Assistant Director General for Communications and Information, Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace
UNESCO

Dear Deputy Assistant Director-General:

I am informed that UNESCO is the one United Nations agency with a "mandate to defend the basic human right of freedom of expression and press freedom, which are the essential components of democracy." I am further informed that this human right "includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek,

Mogens Schmidt

receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

How does UNESCO reconcile this important "mandate" to defend the basic human right of freedom of expression and press freedom with the 26 January 2007 call by the UN General Assembly to all its 192 Member States to "reject any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end"?

This is complicated by the apparent fact that, so far as I have been able to discover, UNESCO does not provide journalists with a working definition of any part of what the UN General Assembly calls upon its member states to reject. UNESCO does not define "Holocaust as a historical event." It does not define what is meant by "in part." And it does not define what "activities to this end" might mean.

Your help in defining these key words and phrases in the 26 January 2007 call by the UN General Assembly to "reject any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end" would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bradley R. Smith

After seven days I copied my letter to Schmidt to the full Staff of UNESCO's Communication and Information Sector and to the New York University Department of Journalism with a note stating that I had received no reply

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LETTERS

Robert Faurisson

September 21, 2008

Re Christopher Vick's letter (Smith's Report, Sept. 2008, p. 2)

"I do not deny; I affirm..."

Personally I consider that for a revisionist to adopt the word "deny" (or "denial", or "denier") is to fall into the opposing side's game and adopt their language; it amounts to giving them a stick with which to beat us.

Whenever someone rebukes me for denying "the Holocaust" I respond: "I don't deny anything in that regard but, on the contrary, I affirm. I affirm, at the end of my research and observations, that 'the Holocaust' did not exist; for me, 'the Holocaust' is a historical lie".

If need be, I sometimes add: "I am neither a denier, nor a 'negationist'. I consider that it's you who deny; for me, you deny the obvious. Galileo denied nothing; it was his opponents who denied; they denied the obvious. Galileo, at the end of his research and observations, stated that such or such conclusion was inexact and that another conclusion was exact.

He was a revisionist and had a positive or pragmatic mind.

The revisionists are positive or pragmatic people, and to such an extent that at times their opponents call them positivists, since, for a positivist, the verification of cognizance through experience is the sole criterion of truth.

Sometimes, to make fun of my opponents, I use irony (a weapon that's dangerous, for irony is not always understood) and tell them: "If you call me a 'negationist', a word that's a barbarism, allow me to coin other barbarisms and call you 'affirmationists', 'affirma-Zionists' or 'nega-Zionists'."

In Goethe's Faust, Mephistopheles is "the spirit that ever denies" (*der Geist der stets verneint*) and the public doesn't much like those who deny things. If you don't care to be more or less likened to the devil in the public mind, avoid saying that you deny.

Greg Alan

Alan wrote this letter to Mehr News Agency in Teheran upon publication of the article he refers to. This article is published in full in this issue of SR.

The article by Paul Grubach, "Ahmadinejad's Reasonable Stance on the Holocaust," is an excellent and thought-provoking article. Thank you for printing it.

Unfortunately, the Holocaust Myth is used by American politicians as a fear-mongering tool rather than as a historical story subject to discussion. As an American I was embarrassed last year by Columbia president Lee Bollinger's ignorant and rude reception for Iran's president. This year I am worried by presidential candidates' bellicose language about a "Second Holocaust."

Belief in the Holocaust Myth is the new religion in the Western countries. It is generally unreported that several historians and scholars have been jailed for expressing disbelief in the more extreme Holocaust tales. The heroic Ernst Zundel and Germar Rudolf are both in German jails for expressing doubt. Author David Irving was jailed in Austria.

President Ahmadinejad correctly commented that research and study on the matter are needed. Mr. Grubach gave several supporting examples. Another important example is the unreported fact that the Majdanek Museum in Poland dropped the number of killed from 360,000 people killed to 78,000 people missing.

It is worth noting that the Nuremberg Court claimed that 1.5 million people were killed at Majdanek and turned into fertilizer! While the new figures still represent a horrible tragedy, they show the extreme exaggerations inflicted on history by the Soviet and British propaganda machines at the end of World War II.

Mehr News Agency's attention to this important issue is great. Thank you again. Yours for Peace and Truth,

Greg Alan
San Francisco, California

Paul Fritz-Nemeth

Hi Joseph,

I would like to congratulate you on a most thought-provoking article.

"I wonder towards whom revisionism is directed or what its ultimate fate is to be?"

"Do we have a target audience?"

"Are we aiming to reach and influence academics, or historians, or scientists, or the general public?"

"What means are intended, published materials or films?"

"If we mean to reach the thinking and reading public, then revisionism may have reached a small number, but few of them are responding. It seems to me that revisionism is not reaching people so much as that individuals are reaching it, people who are already receptive to its ideas and facts because they confirm their existing world-view and whatever that may consist of."

The way I see the problem is that the so called "revisionists"

have adopted the language of the inventors of the expression "Holocaust", an act meaning the forceful and deliberate extermination of the Jewish race on the territories controlled by the Nazi regime and its allies via the gas chambers.

Politicians the world over are living in mortal fear of the Jewish lobbies as was demonstrated by the genuflecting of Obama and then Palin to A.I.P.A.C. as their first act in running for the highest and second highest office in the USA.

Bradley has the right idea: Keep repeating the same question and bombard the people with it. If the Great Lie works for the Jews, how much better should the Great Truth work for the historians who are investigating the subject of the life in the KZs.

By accepting that the Jewish groups call the investigators into conditions in the KZs "revisionists", we once again bend to their language. What happened in World War II is history, and history is just one gigantic revisionism in progress.

Let us look at some other so-called holocaust literature in which we find that all of them incorporate blatant lies, lies to which the Jewish "historians" are quite happy to acquiesce. Yehuda Bauer quite cheerfully makes the statement: "It is not known exactly how many people were murdered in the Auschwitz gas chambers, but the estimates run around three and half million." We know that that statement is a lie, yet Bauer makes it without even blushing.

Keine Liquidierung

by Arthur R. Butz

Sept. 5, 2008

The 1977 publication of David Irving's fine military history, *Hitler's War*, provoked an uproar over what should have been a marginal point but which, with ironic collaboration between Irving and his critics, has become the central point of the book.

Irving claimed that Hitler knew nothing of physical extermination of the Jews until late in the war, and had even acted to thwart any such development. As evidence of the latter, Irving produced Heinrich Himmler's personally handwritten and very brief notes on a telephone conversation Himmler had on Nov. 30, 1941 with Reinhard Heydrich, who was in Prague at the time.[1] In his left column Himmler noted that the conversation was with Heydrich at 1:30 PM. On the right there are four lines that read as follows:[2]

Verhaftung Dr. Jekelius
Angebl[icher] Sohn Molotow.
Judentransport aus Berlin.
Keine Liquidierung.

In English:

Incarceration Dr. Jekelius
Alleged son Molotov.
Jewish transport from Berlin.
No liquidation.

A transport of Jews left Berlin on Nov. 27, and arrived in Riga during the night of Nov. 29-30.[3] Irving interpreted this brief note as evidence that Hitler had ordered that the Jews on the transport in question must not be killed, and that Himmler was therefore transmitting a Hitler order. Originally, Irving believed that the telephone conversation took place after Himmler had lunch with Hitler, but in fact the lunch with Hitler was after that conversation.[4] Irving's interpretation of this note is also the generally accepted interpretation: it was in some sense an order that the Jews on this transport should not be killed.

Irving's critics immediately saw the logical flaw. If Hitler had to specifically order that Jews on a single transport not be killed, then is it plausible that Hitler would not have suspected that Jews' lives might be in danger, from his subordinates, in other circumstances? This is the objection that caused me to refer earlier to Irving's interpretation of Himmler's note as "illogical".[5] For revisionists, the interpretation raises additional problems because it suggests that large-scale killings of Jews were in some sense the norm.

Revisionists are not the only people who, while accepting this interpretation, have problems with it.[6]

Irving recently made a speaking tour of the USA, and I went to his July 1 dinner meeting in Chicago.[7] Based on what I heard, Irving is still, 31 years later, highlighting his original interpretation of the "Keine Liquidierung" note, and the related "Bruns document".

They were the central elements of the little lecture he gave.[8] As I recall, Irving's oral account added a verb or two to Himmler's note but there are no verbs, infinitives, or imperatives there. Indeed there is no reason to assume that, in relation to the "Judentransport", Himmler had received or was transmitting an order by Hitler or anybody else, though that may have been the case. Examination of Himmler's notes for the days preceding and following the conversation with Heydrich does not yield any clarification of the matter.[9]

I said nothing during Irving's talk, as I considered the venue unsuited to such debate. However I have long had an alternative interpretation of "Keine Liquidierung" that I ran past Germar Rudolf in 2005. He asked me to write it up for his journal but his deportation aborted that little project. Here I shall present my interpretation and then show that it fits the context.

Both German and English are ambiguous on what the "liquidation" in Himmler's note applies to. Irving and, it seems, all his critics, assume the liquidation applies potentially to the Jews on the transport. I think it applies to the transport itself, so that the liquidation is to be understood in the sense of "cancellation" or "disbandment" of the transport.

I confirmed with Germar that the German word has the same flexibility in this respect as our "liquidation".

Himmler was either reporting to Heydrich that the transport had not been canceled, or in some sense discussed the fact with him. Why should they take time to note such a fact?

There are both a general reason and a specific reason. A 1995 paper by Witte[10] related how deportations of Jews to such eastern territories as the Germans then controlled had been suspended in March 1941. After the attack on the Soviet Union in June, vast new eastern territories opened up so the question of resuming deportations of the Jews arose again. Apart from the general ideological imperative to remove the Jews, there was an argument that they were a security risk in German cities subjected to British air raids. A more convincing consideration was that apartments were needed for Germans who had been bombed out by the air raids. However there were powerful arguments against deportations, above all the military needs which were straining the German rail system. I add that there were always Germans who opposed the deportations for moral or personal reasons.

Witte says Heydrich stressed that the military needs must have priority over deportations of Jews.[11] In any case the controversy went back and forth. A mid-October decision by Hitler in favor of deportations caused them to resume.

Thus any transport of Jews in late 1941 was potentially a matter of controversy. This is a general explanation of why Himmler and Heydrich may have discussed the Nov. 27 transport on the phone, noting that it had not been canceled.

There is a more specific explanation. In the deportations of 1941/42, Riga in Latvia was selected as the destination of the Jews from the Reich and Bohemian Protectorate. However in the Fall of 1941, as the deportations started, Riga was not prepared to receive the transports so they were diverted to Kovno (Kaunas) in Lithuania. The first five transports destined for Riga departed the Reich Nov. 15-23 and were diverted to Kovno.[12]

Thus in late November there must have been controversy over the wisdom of these transports, and calls for their suspension or cancellation. The transport of Nov. 27 from Berlin was the first destined for Riga that actually went there, and that is why "no liquidation" of this transport could have been worth specific discussion between Himmler and Heydrich.

I believe that this interpretation is in logical accord with the facts and creates no fundamental mysteries.

The remaining part of this subject is what happened to the Jews when they reached their eastern destinations, which Irving's remarks about Walter Bruns related to. I limit myself here, however, to interpreting "Keine Liquidierung". Those interested in the Bruns matter can consult Irving's posted remarks and Robert Faurisson's comments.[13]

[1] David Irving, Hitler's War, Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1977, pp. 332,505. www.fpp.co.uk/ Himmler/ Note301141b.html.

[2] See also Peter Witte et. al., eds., Der Dienstkalendar Heinrich Himmlers 1941/42, Hans Christian Verlag, Hamburg, 1999, p. 278.

[3] Christopher R. Browning, The Origins of the Final Solution, Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, and Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 2004, p. 396.

[4] www.fpp.co.uk/Himmler/ Note301141.html and Witte, 1999, op. cit..

[5] Smith's Report, no. 135, Jan./Feb. 2007, p. 6. http://www.codoh.com/review/revjailing.html

[6] cf Browning, op. cit., pp. 396f.

[7] Irving held another meeting in Chicago on Sept. 5, billed as perhaps his last event ever in the USA. As the tab was $20 at the door and $140 for dinner, I didn't go.

[8] Irving said that the Dr. Jekelius referred to in Himmler's note was somebody who was stalking Hitler's sister.

[9] Witte, 1999, op. cit. .

[10] Peter Witte, "Two Decisions Concerning the 'Final Solution to the Jewish Question': Deportations to Lodz and Mass Murder in Chelmno", Holocaust and Genocide Studies, vol. 9, no. 3, Winter 1995, pp. 318-345.

[11] Witte, 1995, p. 320.

[12] Browning, op. cit., p 395. Also Wolfgang Scheffler at http://www.volksbund.de/schon_gelesen/spektrum/riga_english/depor tation.asp

[13]www.fpp.co.uk/Auschwitz/docs/Bruns/index.html. See also the 1992 exchange between Robert Faurisson and Irving: J. Hist. Rev., vol. 13, no. 2, March/April 1993, p. 25; http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v13/v13n2p14_Irving.html .

Ahmadinejad's Reasonable Stance on the Holocaust

Paul Grubach

TEHRAN, Sept. 30 (MNA)

[This paper was originally published by the Iranian Mehr News Agency and has since been distributed around the work via the internet..]

In a recent interview with CNN's Larry King Live, Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad rightly noted that the Zionist lobby blocks neutral and objectively fair research on the alleged Holocaust. When Larry King asked him if, from his point of view, the Holocaust did not happen, the Iranian leader responded: "No, what I am saying is let more research to be done." 1

In late September of 2007, President Ahmadinejad had another confrontation over the Holocaust when he spoke at Columbia University's school of international and public affairs. At the New York institution of higher learning he was given a hostile reception by Columbia's president Lee Bollinger. The intrepid Iranian leader was criticized for his questioning of the orthodox view of the Holocaust.

Directing his barbs at Ahmadinejad's Holocaust skepticism, Bollinger emphatically stated: "The truth is that the Holocaust is the most documented event in human history." 2 At the dawn of a more enlightened age, this statement will be looked upon as absurd. As we shall soon see, President Ahmadinejad's view on the Holocaust is actually very reasonable, as the Holocaust is a questionable and even dangerous doctrine that needs more critical scrutiny.

For the purposes of this essay, I will ignore the mountain of Holocaust revisionist evidence, and simply concentrate upon what is said by some important mainstream Holocaust historians and researchers who passionately believe in the orthodox view of the Holocaust. The whole point will be this: By consulting mainstream, easily obtainable books and material on the subject, one will be able to see that the orthodox view of the Holocaust is not well documented at all.

Perhaps Lee Bollinger believes the "Final Solution," the alleged Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe, is one of the most documented schemes in human history. If so, all he had to do is consult some standard works on the Holocaust to see how blatantly false this is.

Holocaust historian Leon Poliakov pointed out decades ago that there are no documents to prove that the Nazis ever had any plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe: "[T]he campaign to exterminate the Jews, as regards its conception as well as many other essential aspects, remains shrouded in darkness. Inferences, psychological considerations, and third- or fourth-hand reports enable us to reconstruct its development with considerable accuracy. Certain details, however, must remain forever unknown. The three or four people chiefly involved in the actual drawing up of the plan for to-

tal extermination are dead and no documents have survived; perhaps none ever existed." 3

In short, the "evidence" that "proves" the existence of an alleged Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews is simply the guesswork of Holocaust historians. Hard documentary proof is missing.

This was further corroborated by the late Holocaust historian, Lucy Dawidowicz. In her widely acclaimed book, The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945, she made it clear that the orthodox view of the "Final Solution" is not well documented at all. That is, there is no hard documentary evidence to prove that Adolf Hitler ever conceived of or knew of a Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe.

She wrote: "Though the abundant documents of the German dictatorship have yielded no written order by Hitler to murder the Jews, it appears from the events as we know them now, that the decision for the practical implementation of the plan to kill the Jews was probably reached after December 18, 1940--when Hitler issued the first directive for Operation Barbarossa--and before March 1, 1941." 4

Elsewhere, she makes a similar admission: "If Mein Kampf is the terminus ad quem for the conception of the Final Solution, does its beginning indeed go back to November 1918, as Hitler himself claimed? It is a hazardous task to construct a chronology of the evolution of the idea [the alleged plan to exterminate the Jews] in Hitler's mind. The historical evidence is sparse and no doubt would be inadmissible as courtroom evidence. The very idea of the destruction of the Jews as a political goal demanded, when Hitler first began to advocate it, camouflage and concealment. Its later consummation demanded, within limits, secrecy. Consequently, there is a paucity of documents, and even those we have handicap the search for definitive evidence because of the problem of esoteric language." 5

These two admissions by Holocaust historians Poliakov and Dawidowicz directly undermine Bollinger's belief that the "Holocaust is the most documented event in human history." According to mainstream Holocaust historian Dawidowicz, the evidence that supports the traditional view of the "Final Solution" is "sparse" and "inadmissible as courtroom evidence."

Does Lee Bollinger believe the "homicidal gas chambers" in Nazi concentration camps are the most documented murder devices in human history? If he does, then he is guilty of another delusion. Let us consult mainstream Holocaust historians and researchers who firmly believe in the existence of these murder machines.

In his 1988 Holocaust study Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?: The "Final Solution" in History, Princeton University historian Arno Mayer pointed out that: "Sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable." 6 Bollinger should ask himself this: if the "gas chambers" are the most documented murder devices in human history, why are sources for their study both "rare and unreliable"?

One of the most important pieces of evidence traditionally adduced to "prove" the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz concentration camp has been the testimony of the former commandant, Rudolf Hoess. In a widely read 1993 article in the highbrow periodical, Vanity Fair, it was pointed out that Hoess's following statement, specially mounted and reproduced, was an important exhibit and "proof" of the "Shoah" at the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC.: "I declare herewith under oath that in the years 1941 to 1943, during my tenure in office as commandant of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, 2 million Jews were put to death by gassing and ½ million by other means." 7

Does Bollinger believe that the depositions of Hoess are impeccable and unassailable pieces of evidence that prove the Holocaust is the most documented event in human history? If he does, then he is guilty of another delusion.

In the same Vanity Fair article, prominent Holocaust historian Deborah Lipstadt and "Final Solution" expert Christopher Browning have admitted that Hoess's confessions are unreliable, as he had been tortured by the British into confessing to a fantastic and unbelievable number of murders. "Hoess was always a very weak and confused witness," Professor Browning admitted. "The revisionists use him all the time for this reason, in order to discredit the memory of Auschwitz as a whole," he added. 8

Lipstadt then chimed in about the value of Hoess's testimony: "It's the same with the soap story." (Previously, she admitted the propaganda stories that the Nazis made soap from the bodies of Jewish corpses are simply untrue. 9) The Emory University Professor then added: "I get protests from [Holocaust] survivors, saying that I shouldn't admit it's not true, because it gives ammunition to the enemy. But I'm only interested in getting at the truth." 10

The well-known author of this article, Christopher Hitchens, then draws the appropriate conclusion, which delivers another blow to Lee Bollinger's claim the Holocaust is the most documented event in human history: "Since Hoess was the

commandant of [Auschwitz] for only part of its existence, this means that—according to the counter-revisionists—an important piece of evidence in the Holocaust Memorial is not reliable." 11

So how about all of those "eyewitnesses" to the Holocaust? Do they prove the Holocaust is the most documented event in human history? If Bollinger believes this to be so, he should read Assassins of Memory, which was written by French-Jewish historian Pierre Vidal-Naquet and was published by his own university's academic press.

In various passages and footnotes, Vidal-Naquet briefly discusses eyewitnesses who claimed they "saw gas chambers" where there were none. 12 He admits "…there were imaginary gas chambers." 13 That is to say, it was claimed there were "homicidal mass gassings" where it is now agreed that there were none. He cites the false testimony "of a Protestant theologian, Charles Hauter, who was deported to Buchenwald, never saw any gas chambers, and who went on to rave about them." 14

In a paraphrase of Dr. Robert Faurisson's Holocaust revisionist argument, Vidal-Naquet's translator states the dilemma in the form of a question: "Moreover, since numerous eyewitness reports [about the "homicidal gas chambers"] had already been discredited, on what basis could anyone accept any such testimony?" 15

Bollinger should ask himself this question. If eyewitness testimony proves that the "Hitler gas chambers" are among the most documented events in human history, then why did a book published by his own university's academic press put forth reasons that lead the reader to believe this same eyewitness testimony is unreliable and questionable?

Perhaps Lee Bollinger believes the alleged mass murders of millions of Jews at Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec concentration camps are among the most documented events in human history. If so, he has fallen prey to another delusion, because the Dutch Holocaust historian Robert Jan van Pelt has conceded the evidence for mass murder at these camps is very sparse at best. In reference to these three camps, he wrote: "There are few eyewitnesses, no confession that can compare to that given by [Auschwitz commandant Rudolf] Hoess, no significant remains, and few archival sources." 16

At the postwar Nuremberg Tribunal, the Allies alleged that the Germans exterminated four million people at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. Until 1990, a memorial plaque at Auschwitz read: "Four Million People Suffered and Died Here at the Hands of the Nazi Murderers Between the Years 1940 and 1945." 17 In July 1990, the Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum, along with Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust center, conceded that the four million figure was a gross exaggeration, and references to it were accordingly removed from the Auschwitz monument. Israeli and Polish officials announced a tentative revised toll of at least 1.1 million dead, about 90 percent being Jews from almost every country in Europe.18 Most importantly, Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer admitted the claim that the Germans exterminated four million people at Auschwitz was a deliberate myth. 19

I ask Lee Bollinger: Are the number of victims killed at Auschwitz among the most documented events in human history? If the "four million murdered at Auschwitz" figure was a deliberate myth, couldn't it also be true that the new figure of 1.1 million victims is also a concocted myth?

It must be emphasized that I quoted and referenced only mainstream Holocaust experts and sources who firmly believe in the traditional version of the Holocaust in order to show how wrongheaded Bollinger's claim really is. I deliberately avoided all of the other Holocaust revisionist evidence and logic I could muster. This alone should drive home to the reader how truly questionable the orthodox view of the Holocaust really is, and how reasonable Ahmadinejad's admonition is. Namely, the Holocaust needs more critical scrutiny.

Not only is the traditional view of the Holocaust a weak and flimsy doctrine with a very sparse amount of evidence to support it, it is also a dangerous ideological weapon that has been used against the opponents of Zionism. As the respected Jewish political commentator David Klinghoffer admitted in the Forward: "The world is aware how jealously the Jewish community guards the Holocaust, both as a memory and a weapon." 20

The Holocaust is a potent ideological weapon indeed, as it appears that Zionist ideologues are now going to use it against Iranian and Muslim people. In the January 8, 2006, issue of the San Francisco Chronicle, the ardently pro-Zionist writer Edwin Black made this statement: "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has shot to the forefront of Holocaust denial with his rabble-rousing remarks last month. But it's more like self-denial. The president of Iran need only look to his country's Hitler-era past to discover that Iran and Iranians were strongly connected to the Holocaust and the Hitler regime, as was

the entire Islamic world under the leadership of the mufti of Jerusalem."21

Get the picture? According to this Zionist ideologue, Iranians in particular and Muslims in general are now "accomplices" in the alleged mass murder of Jews during WWII. The alleged Holocaust is now being used to besmirch the image of Muslims.

In September 2007, President George W. Bush cited the Holocaust ideology as a "justification" for possibly attacking Iran and beginning World War III. "Iran's active pursuit of technology that could lead to nuclear weapons," Bush was quoted as saying, "threatens to put the region already known for instability and violence under the shadow of a nuclear holocaust."22 A former White House aide clarified the meaning of Bush's statement: "By using the word 'holocaust,' Mr. Bush has provided a moral reason to allow the Jewish state to do what it needs to do." 23

So there you have it. The Holocaust doctrine is being used to "justify" an Israeli attack upon Iran. Israel may be planning a war of mass death, utilizing dubious Jewish Holocaust claims dating back to World War II as the "justification." If we can debunk the "justification" for a future war, we may be able to prevent the war and save tens of thousands of lives. For this reason, people who desire peace and truth should subject this Holocaust doctrine to critical questioning. In this way, we can all possibly help prevent World War III and bring peace and justice to the Middle East.

Footnotes

1. "Ahmadinejad talks Holocaust on CNN." Online: http://www.presstv.ir/Detail.aspx?id=70415&sectionid=351020101

2. "Ahmadinejad Blasts Israel, Denies Existence of Iranian Gays During Columbia Speech," FoxNews.com, 24 September 2007. Online: http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,297823,00.html

3. Leon Poliakov, The Harvest of Hate: The Nazi Program for the Destruction of the Jews of Europe (Holocaust Library, 1979), p.108.

4. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, The War Against the Jews 1933-1945 (Bantam Books, 1976), p.162.

5. Ibid., p.202.

6. Arno Mayer, Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?: The "Final Solution" in History (Pantheon, 1988), p.362.

7. Christopher Hitchens, "Whose History Is It?," Vanity Fair, December 1993, p.117.

8. Ibid.

9. Deborah Lipstadt, Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory (The Free Press, 1993), pp. 78, 188.

10. Quoted in Hitchens, p.117.

11. Ibid.

12. Pierre Vidal-Naquet, Assassins of Memory: Essays on the Denial of the Holocaust (Columbia University Press, 1992), pp.14, 181, footnote 44

13. Ibid, p. 181, footnote 44.

14. Ibid., p.14.

15. Ibid., p.xii.

16. Robert Jan van Pelt, The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial (Indiana University Press, 2002), p. 5.

17. Nuremberg document 008-USSR; IMT "blue series," Vol. 39, pp. 24-25. Yisrael Gutman and Michael Berenbaum, eds., Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp (Indiana University Press, 1994), pp. 61-62; Hitchens, p.117; Lipstadt, p.188, footnote.

18. Gutman and Berenbaum; Hitchens, p.117; Lipstadt, p. 188, footnote.

19. Yehuda Bauer, "Auschwitz: The Dangers of Distortion," Jerusalem Post International Edition, week ending September 30, 1989, p.7; Peter Steinfels, "Auschwitz Revisionism: An Israeli Scholar's Case," New York Times, November 12, 1989. Robert Jan van Pelt makes a similar point, p. 109.

20. David Klinghoffer, "Our Role in Promoting Holocaust Denial," Forward, 30 December 2005, p. 9.

21. Edwin Black, "Denial of Holocaust nothing new in Iran: Ties to Hitler led to plots against British and Jews," San Francisco Chronicle, 8 January 2006, p. D-1. Online: http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2006/01/08/INGODGH99Q1.DTL

22. Tim Shipman, "Will President Bush bomb Iran?," Sunday Telegraph (Great Britain), 4 September 2007. Online: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/09/02/wiran102.xml&CMP=ILC-mostviewedbox.

23. Ibid.

Mengele: The Complete Story,
by Gerald L. Posner and John Ware

Reviewed by Thomas Kues

(McGraw-Hill, New York 1986)

Gerald Posner is a Jewish-American journalist, born in 1954 and perhaps most well-known for his book *Case Closed: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of JFK* (1993). In it, Posner asserts that virtually all of the findings of the Warren Committee were correct, and that Oswald killed Kennedy without the assistance of anyone. The book met much critique from researchers skeptical of the official scenario as well as defenders of the lone gunman theory, while on the other hand it was praised by the political editors of American mainstream newspapers. House Select Committee on Assassinations chief investigator Gaeton Fonzi called it "a dishonest book". Critics noted that Posner had avoided the mass of documentation released in 1992, denied obvious connections between Oswald and various intelligence operatives, as well as distorted and withheld information on the handling of the president's corpse (several lengthy critiques of the book are available at the website assassinationweb.com). This background might be worth keeping in mind as we proceed to take a look at Posner's first published book, *Mengele: The Complete Story* (co-authored with TV journalist John Ware).

The Mengele of the title is needless to say Josef Mengele, the most vilified doctor in human history. Countless former Auschwitz inmates have horror stories to tell about him, one more outlandish than the other. Reading the claims about Mengele from different sources, one gains the impression that the man had the ability of omnipresence.

Rather than devoting time to eradicating the typhus epidemics which several times plagued the Auschwitz camp complex, causing tens of thousands of deaths and endangering inmate population as well as staff, Mengele is alleged to have been busy injecting dye into eyeballs, performing experiments on twins (according to the witness Vera Alexander's testimony at the Eichmann trial, a pair of Gypsy twins had the veins of their arms and their backs sewn together), indulging in cruel and bizarre acts of surgery and transplantation, and, of course, selecting Jews for the gas chambers. Posner does not waste any ink discussing the reliability of the allegations leveled at Mengele by former inmates. "The barbarity of his crimes is not in doubt" he writes with confidence.

The most interesting chapter to revisionists is naturally that on Mengele's service in Auschwitz. In it, Posner relies especially on the account of Miklos Nyiszli. Indeed the first thing he does it to quote Nyiszli's description of "enormous tongues of flames" rising from the crematoria. According to Posner, "on a clear day, flame and black smoke could be seen for thirty miles, spewing from the chimneys of the crematoria." Perhaps he should have taken a look at the numerous Auschwitz air photos, of which exactly none shows giant plumes of black smoke, or consulted a cremation expert, who could have told him that flames simply do not exit crematorium chimneys. But who really expected Posner to do some critical checking?

As for the Auschwitz death toll, he writes that it "is known to be about 2.5 million" – this despite the fact that the standard works listed in his bibliography, such as Hilberg and Reitlinger, claim a death toll between 1 and 1.5 million. He also trusts camp commandant Höß' claim that "the highest total of Jews gassed in twenty-four hours was 9000". Besides Nyiszli, Posner quotes another thoroughly discredited witness, Olga Lengyel, who in her book *Five Chimneys* (1947) wrote that 24,000 Auschwitz prisoners were killed each day, and that not only soap were made out of the killed Jews, but also sausages.

Posner uncritically presents us with the whole gamut of Mengele stories: dye injected into the eyes of children, eyes "pinned up like butterflies", twins experimented on and dissected alive (including a one year old baby), typhus injections, the makeshift Siamese twins of Ms. Alexander, one pair of twins forced to have sex with another, small children lured into the crematorium with sweets, prisoners killed to produce skeleton samples, electrical experiments…It is even reiterated (p.46) that Mengele had 300 young orphans killed by throwing them alive into a flaming pit. "Although some inmates who knew Mengele have testified that

they never saw him commit an act of violence," Posner writes, "there are witnesses to corroborate every one of these extraordinary allegations". Of course all we have is the witness testimony. What Posner calls "the most damning and complete document (...) ever compiled against [Mengele]", a series of indictments drawn up by the West German Prosecutor's Office, is in fact almost exclusively based on witness testimony.

A Munich pharmacist and his wife who met Mengele soon after the end of the war recall his words to them (p.67):

> I don't have anything to hide. Terrible things happened at Auschwitz, and I did my best to help. One could not do everything. There were terrible disasters there. I could only save so many. I never killed anyone or hurt anyone. I can prove I am innocent of what they could say against me. I am building the facts for my defense. I want to turn myself in and be cleared at a trial.

The couple promptly advised Mengele that he should not turn himself in, since he would not in any way receive a fair trial. Reading the words ascribed to Mengele one may wonder what is meant by "terrible things". Mass gassings? Most likely not, since Mengele equates them with "terrible disasters". It is hard to use the word disaster about premeditated mass murder. Epidemic diseases and malnutrition on the other hand could rightfully be called just that. This fits well with a sentence quoted from Mengele's autobiography (p.73): "It is natural and understandable that the camps were suffering very bad hunger after all the problems and therefore I saw what was to be expected."

In another writing (p.80-81) Mengele (who in 1945 was stationed at Gross-Rosen) points out that the Allied newsreels depicting skeletal concentration camp prisoners and piles of corpses showed a situation caused by a breakdown of infrastructure due to Allied bombing. In another piece (p.154) he notes, "The political lie triumphs and time and history have been warped and bowed." It is hard to believe that Mengele would have wanted to turn himself in to be cleared in a trial if the allegation of selections for mass gassings was indeed true. Posner writes in his preface that Mengele took "perverse pride in what he did at Auschwitz." If Mengele's primary work in the camp was to stave off epidemics and in other ways contribute to the saving of lives, his pride may of course have been natural and far from perverse. It is also mentioned repeatedly that Mengele never expressed any feelings of guilt.

A recurrent theme is that persons who got into contact with Mengele, including a number of people lacking any Nazi background, express doubts regarding the claims about him. Gitta Stammer, who together with her husband lived with Mengele for thirteen years, is described by Posner as harboring "unpalatable revisionist views" since in an interview she stated: "I think some things about the Holocaust may have been invented". Another protector, Wolfgang Bossert, told interviewers: "I believe only a fraction of all the things he is accused of." It completely baffles Posner that as many as forty people helped keep Mengele's identity and whereabouts a secret during the 1970s, and then covered up his accidental death at a Brazil beach for a whole six years (p.294): "It is extraordinary that such loyalty to a man so patently evil, and to his family, overrode any consideration of higher morality or public duty – stranger still that from somewhere in the supposedly enlightened ranks of the younger Mengeles not a word was leaked to the authorities, even after his death." An explanation not considered by Posner is that those people did not consider Mengele "patently evil", and assumed – or were convinced of – his innocence.

If Posner and Ware's book has one undeniable merit, it is the far from positive light it sheds on the so-called "Nazi hunters", in particular Simon Wiesenthal and his rivals, the Klarsfeld couple. The reader is shown in detail how these unsavory individuals not only followed the most bizarre leads in their hunt for men like Mengele, Eichmann and the allegedly still-alive Martin Bormann, but also fed misinformation and myths to the press and judiciary, thus helping create and perpetuate the increasingly outré Mengele legend which in turn inspired movies like *The Boys from Brazil*. We learn that the recklessness of "hunters" like Ladislas Farago even led to the deaths of innocent people.

In an especially bizarre turn, a man named Erich Erdstein claimed to have shot Mengele dead, much like in the recent Georgia Bigfoot hoax. In 1977, Wiesenthal stated with confidence that Mengele "had two posh houses and was always surrounded by armed bodyguards with walkie-talkies", being a member of a fancifully-named "surviving network of Nazi bigwigs". Mengele was portrayed as killing off all "hunters" who got near to him, while enjoying the patronage of various South American generalissimos and organizing drug trade (as well as experimenting on native Amazonians). In reality Mengele, a broken old man

with a walrus mustache, was sitting in a rundown bungalow watching *telenovelas* with the neighborhood gardener. What Posner fails to recognize is that most of the claims regarding Mengele's activity in Auschwitz are just as farfetched as those about his hidden life in South America.

It would seem however that Posner's goal is not to dispel myths as much as to expose the shortcomings and bad traits of other Mengele "researchers". In fact, Posner gladly repeats certain kinds of hearsay (the not so obviously absurd type) when he needs to paint Mengele and his protectors in a bad light. For example he uncritically quotes second-hand testimony that one of the protectors, Wolfgang Gerhard, dreamed of dragging Simon Wiesenthal behind his car, and that his wife "once gave her landlady two bars of soap, in their original 1943 wrappers, made from the corpses of Auschwitz inmates."

Another interesting chapter of the book is devoted to Mossad's hunt for Mengele. We learn that Willem Sassen, the man who reportedly found and interviewed Adolf Eichmann in the early 60s, was contacted by Mossad agents, who lectured Sassen for twelve hours on "the unspeakable crimes" of Mengele to get him to cooperate. Sassen soon discovered several leads pointing to Mengele's actual whereabouts, but the plan to kidnap Mengele was dropped, supposedly due to the existence of more pressing priorities. One may wonder if it is possible that this was not Sassen's first contact with Mossad, that he perhaps had been a hidden cooperative all along, from the time he met Eichmann?

In order to be able to tell the Mossad story, Posner made contact with a number of Mossad agents who are credited anonymously. This was not the last time he went to intelligence in order to get a story. In *Case Closed*, Posner acknowledges Peter Earnest, chief of the CIA's Office of Public and Agency Information, as being "very generous in his assistance". Curiously, neither Earnest nor the CIA received a single credit among the more than 2,200 notes to that book. In *Mengele*, Posner at least portions out some tidbits from his nameless sources, such as that Mossad murdered the former Latvian SS man Herbert Cukurs in Uruguay in 1965 (p.213). Posner forgets to mention that Cukurs had been killed with hammer blows, dismembered, and left inside a crate for his family to find. To a reflective reader, this might perhaps say a thing or two about the "Nazi hunting tactics" actually employed by Israeli intelligence, as well as the frequent claims of former SS killed by a phantom-like "Nazi underground" supposedly out to hide traces of their war crimes.

At close reading, Posner's own pro-Zionist bias is revealed. For example he calls the British protectorate Palestine "pre-state Israel" and on numerous occasions reminds his readers that Israel was (and is, we suppose) "threatened" by its Arab neighbors. The South American wave of protests and violence against Jewish targets – some of it indeed reckless and extreme – following the Eichmann kidnapping in 1960 is categorically condemned as "outbursts of anti-Semitism", echoing the Daniel Goldhagen thesis that "anti-Semitism has nothing to do with Jews."

The important issue of the writings left behind by Mengele has already been treated in brief by Robert Faurisson (in his article "My Life as a Revisionist", *The Journal of Historical Review*, vol. 9, no. 1). Posner (p. xviii) professes to believe that Mengele "never wrote about Auschwitz" in the "more than 5,000 pages" of writing he left behind at his death. For a few months in 1985, Posner had access to letters, diaries and an autobiography penned by Mengele in Argentine. These papers were brought to Germany by Rolf Mengele after his father's death in 1979. According to the book's bibliography (p.354), the papers are still in the hands of the Mengele family.

On page 316, however, we learn that "some writings", which had been withheld from Rolf in 1979, were seized in the home of the Bossert family, Mengele's late protectors, by Brazilian police operating together with West German authorities. Among these writings was a "semi-autobiographical essay" entitled *Fiat Lux* ("Let There Be Light"), which had been written by Mengele soon after the war. Posner's only comment is that the biblical title shows Mengele's ego. Judging from a 1985 New York Times article ("Mengele Trail", June 23), the seized writings were never displayed to the press by the investigators, only vaguely described. As a professor of literature and free thinker, Dr. Faurisson not surprisingly provides a more insightful speculation: "…the title leads me to think that in it Mengele shed some light on what really happened at Auschwitz." Indeed, if Mengele in 1945 had thought that something in his past needed elucidation, it was almost certainly Auschwitz. The writing may in fact have been part of the self-defense material mentioned by Mengele to the Munich pharmacist and his wife. It also strikes one that the Bossert family might have deliberately withheld this particular piece of writing from Rolf, who is described in Posner's book as a

left-winger and a firm believer in the orthodox Holocaust story.

Is it even correct, as Posner writes, that Mengele never brought up Auschwitz in his letters and diaries? In a letter about newspaper stories partly quoted by Posner we read (p.163): "I have had to deal these last weeks with this nonsense about attempting to strip bodies in B…" With "B" is surely meant Birkenau. This indicates that Mengele *did not* hesitate to bring up Auschwitz even in letters, a medium by nature less "secure" than the diary. What else may he have written about the camp among the thirty pounds of personal writings apparently still held by his heirs? Without *Fiat Lux* and the other confiscated writings, as well as the other Mengele papers, made available to public scrutiny, the Mengele story will be far from complete – and the "Auschwitz case" far from closed.

SMITH TAKES REVISIONIST ARGUMENTS…. Continued from Page 1

from Mr. Schmidt. This was my first step out with the Campaign. *Paso a paso,* as we Mexicans say. Step by step.

I had already begun working on the extensive mailing lists that I will need to do this work properly. To begin with, we are working on the offices and staffs of such ministries and organizations associated with Member States of UNESCO and the UN, including:

Permanent Delegations
National Commissions
Ministries
National Institutions
Parliamentarians
Cities and Local Authorities
United Nations System
Intergovernmental Organizations
Non-Governmental Orgs
Private Sector Media
Specialized Networks

I will focus on those offices that are most directly associated with media, but I will work with them all.

[I copied the following to Abdul Waheed Khan to all 195 offices of the National Commissions for UNESCO, to top university journalism departments in America, to some 140 campus newspapers around the USA. Each send was headlined simply: "Copy for your information." Paso a paso*, as we Mexicans say. Step by step.]*

17 September 2008

Abdul Waheed Khan
Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace
UNESCO

Dear Assistant Director-General:

The programs of the UNESCO Communication and Information (CI) Sector are rooted in UNESCO's Constitution, which requires the Organization to promote the "free flow of ideas by word and image."

Abdul Waheed Khan

How does your office reconcile this principal strategic objective of the CI Sector with the 26 January 2007 call by the UN General Assembly to all its 192 Member States to "reject any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end"?

Does the CI Sector, of which you are Assistant Director-General, support "exceptions" regarding the free flow of ideas about certain historical events? That is, does your Sector hold that some historical questions should benefit from a free flow of ideas, while some should not?

In brief, is it to be understood that a "free flow of ideas" is meant for some, but not for all? I would very much appreciate any clarification from your office regarding this troublesome matter.

Sincerely

Bradley R. Smith

18 September 2008

To: Koichiro Matsuura
Director-General
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
The United Nations

Dear Dr. Matusura:

I share your shock and grief over the tragic deaths of two newsmen in the Caucasus. I agree with you that "[t]he killings of journalists are crimes against society as a whole as they deal a blow to freedom of expression and access to independent information for the people of the region."

Please allow me to suggest that the imprisonment of independent journalists and researchers for

"thought crimes," as well as the murder of such folk, are also "crimes against society as a whole." They are so because, using your own words, "they deal a blow to freedom of expression and access to independent information."

One example – one of hundreds of examples – is the case of German national Germar Rudolf who was extradited from the United States to Germany to stand trial for expressing doubt about certain aspects of the Holocaust story. He remains in prison even as I write you this note.

UNESCO did not defend Germar Rudolf's right to express an opinion about history that preferred majorities disagree with. If

Koichiro Matsuura

he is subsequently murdered by those who oppose an open debate on the Holocaust story, will UNESCO speak out for him then? Will you personally feel "aggrieved"?

What position does UNESCO hold with regard to the imprisonment of journalists and independent researchers who have questions that the preferred majorities do not want to be asked?

Thank you for any observation you might have with regard to this question.

Bradley R. Smith
Committee for Open Debate
on the Holocaust

September 23, 2008

His Excellency Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

The American Jewish Committee has written you that it is appalled to have learned that the President of the General Assembly, Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, has agreed to speak at a dinner in honor of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the President of Iran, a person whose blatant Holocaust denial has been rejected by you, the Security Council, and the General Assembly. As the AJC notes, President Ahmadinejad has termed the Holocaust a "fairy tale," and has called it a "fake."

The AJC notes that General Assembly Resolution 60/7 "rejects any denial of the Holocaust as an historical event, either in full or in part … [and that] General Assembly Res. 61/255 specifically calls on states 'unreservedly to reject any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event.' Your statement that Holocaust denial is 'not acceptable' graces the home page of the UN's Holocaust Remembrance site."

The AJC further states: "Mr. Secretary General, under your able leadership, the UN has been clear in its rejection of Holocaust denial. You have reminded states that the Holocaust is 'a unique and undeniable tragedy.' The presence of the President of the General Assembly at an event in honor of Mr. Ahmadinejad would make a mockery of you, the United Nations, and the nations and leaders who have made a point of rejecting Holocaust denial whenever, wherever, and by whomever it is made."

Holocaust denial. Holocaust denial. Holocaust denial. Where will it ever end? Perhaps it will end the day that the American Jewish Committee, or one academic somewhere on earth, provides you – us – with the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz. Over the past few months I have asked

Ban Ki-moon

some 1,500 academics to provide such a name, with proof, but none has responded. Why?

Do you think that might be one reason that President Ahmadinejad takes the orthodox Holocaust story to be something of a "fairy tale," something of a "fake"?

The Holocaust story was originally exploited to morally justify the conquest of Arab land in Palestine by European Jews. Subsequently one U.S. administration after another has supported the catastrophic U.S. alliance with Israel against the Palestinians. If there were to be an open debate on the Holocaust, rather than censorship of questions about the Holocaust, it might bring about an open debate on the U.S. alliance with Israel and the rest of the appalling U.S. interventions against Arabs and other Muslims in that part of the world.

Mr. Secretary-General: not allowing a free exchange of ideas about any historical question is censorship pure and simple and goes against the UNESCO mandate to encourage free expression and a free press. I do not see how

you can disagree. Would you like to talk about it?

Sincerely,

Bradley R. Smith, Founder

Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust

In addition to the other lists, this one was copied to all 140 Permanent UN Missions worldwide, as well as to the top talk radio figures, It has the added plus of uniting for the first time in these releases the UNESCO "mandate" to encourage the "free flow of ideas" with the Auschwitz Question—"One Name, with Proof." This is what we want.

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01 October 2008

To: Abdul Waheed Khan
Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace
UNESCO

Dear Assistant Director-General:

We have been informed by the Communication and Information Sector's (CIF) news service that following the publication of the Model Curricula for Journalism Education last year, UNESCO has created an interactive wiki platform to adapt it to teaching journalism in Arabic and French.

It is certainly welcome news that we are helping spread this important ideal to those who are restricted to reading French and Arabic. At the same time we have a suggestion: that the CIF Sector encourage a re-evaluation of this Wiki Journalism Education Curricula for those who live in English-speaking countries.

POINT: only today we are informed that Professor Fredrick Toben of Australia has been arrested at Heathrow airport in London on an EU warrant issued by Germany. Professor Toben is wanted by German authorities for questioning the truth of the Auschwitz weapons of mass destruction ("gas chambers"). He will appear before the City of Westminster Magistrate's Court in London where authorities will request he be extradited to Germany.

UNESCO states very clearly that "The right to freedom of opinion and expression is inscribed in number 19 of the 30 articles articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and stipulates the following: 'Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.'"

Does Professor Toben not have the same rights as an Arabic- or French-speaking individual? What is the CIF position on this?

Has CIF stated in plain language who among us has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and who does not? If so, where can we read this parsing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Will CIF address the issue of Professor Fredrick Toben of Australia being arrested in England, where he faces extradition to Germany to face prison for asking a question about history?

Thank you very much for your attention.

Bradley R. Smith

Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, in solidarity with the UNESCO mandate to encourage the free flow of ideas, not only for those who represent privileged majorities, but for all.

BEHIND THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNESCO CAMPAIGN

You will have noticed that each of these letters addresses a specific news story and that each letter is focused on urging UNESCO to honor its "mandate" to encourage the "free flow of ideas," not only for preferred majorities, but for all of us. The UNESCO mandate is very specific:

"The right to freedom of information (FOI) is a fundamental human right as stated in the UN General Assembly 1946, Resolution 59. UNESCO's mandate as set out in its 1945 Constitution specifically is mandating the Organization to «promote the free flow of ideas by word and image». Access to information is an essential component of enabling this flow of ideas to happen, both through FOI laws and more generally through Freedom of Expression" (http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=26066&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

At the same time, with each letter I point out that UNESCO ignores this fundamental "mandate" by passively accepting the 26 January 2007 vote by the UN General Assembly to "reject any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end."

In February I addressed my first public letter to Professor Deborah Lipstadt of Emory University asking if she could provide "the name, with proof, of one person who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz." I copied it to her colleagues at Emory, U Georgia, and the Atlanta metropolitan and campus press. I understood that I had the right question,

and that I had sent it to the right person.

I have reported here how I used news stories as hooks to send the same Auschwitz question to academics specializing in Holocaust studies, directing Holocaust centers and organizations, and by the end of April I had put my One Name with Proof question to Dr. Paul Shapiro, Director, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. In each instance I copied these letters to a growing body of academics in history, journalism, and Middle East studies.

It was when I began looking at Yad Vashem and was led via their work with the UN and UNESCO that it came to me that I had reached the place where, after starting out with one lonely mouthpiece for the Holocaust Industry at Emory University, I should be taking this story to the political and media center of the world—the United Nations and New York City.

OK. I'm on the road. I now have two questions. I have the Auschwitz Question, and I have the question that addresses UNESCO directly and treats with its double standards with regard to the free flow of ideas. I have begun to integrate the two questions as in my September 23, 2008 letter to His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, using the American Jewish Committee story as the news hook.

Here I want to give you a sense of how widely I am distributing these materials. As Paul Fritz-Nemeth notes in his letter to Joe Bishop (p.2), "Bradley has the right idea: Keep repeating the same question and bombard the people with it. If the Great Lie works for the Jews, how much better should the Great Truth work for the historians who are investigating the subject of the life in the KZs."

That's the plan. "Bombard" relevant academics, and relevant bureaucrats at the UN and UNESCO. This is not a one-shot campaign, but one that must be followed up until something begins to crack. Here are some of the people and organizations who are beginning to hear from me regularly.

UNESCO's Communication and Information Sector. It has offices throughout Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean. All offices are included in relevant mailings. Not every bureaucrat in the Arab States, or any Muslim country, is an enthusiast for the Holocaust Industry.

The International Freedom of Expression and Exchange Network (IFEX) is literally that—a NGO network of associated organizations for a free press. This is only a partial list (a fraction) of its network, all of which will hear from us in organized sends.

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Egypt

Canadian Journalists for Free Expression (CJFE), Canada

Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (EOHR), Egypt

Ethiopian Free Press Journalists' Association (EFJA), Ethiopia

Freedom House, U.S.A.

Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI), South Africa

Glasnost Defence Foundation, Russia

Greek Helsinki Monitor, Greece

Human Rights Watch (HRW), International

Independent Journalism Center, Moldova

Index on Censorship, United Kingdom

Institute for the Studies on Free Flow of Information (ISAI), Indonesia

Inter American Press Association (IAPA), U.S.A.

- **International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) (and affiliates)**, Belgium

International Press Institute (IPI), Austria

Network for the Defence of Independent Media in Africa (NDIMA), Kenya

Pakistan Press Foundation (PPF), Pakistan

Reporters sans frontières (RSF), France

Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ), U.S.A

Union of African Journalists

World Press Freedom Committee (WPFC), U.S.A.

Writers in Prison Committee (WiPC), International PEN, United Kingdom

There is not room here to go on about all the UN organizations that will be hearing from us via letters addressed to their own top people, each one pointing out the double standards being upheld by the UN General Assembly on the one hand, and UNESCO on the other.

And then, very importantly, we must address the journalism professors who, as a class, through their unwillingness to ask the questions that need to be asked about the Holocaust and the "unique monstrosity of the Germans," their unwillingness to simply report the story, have effectively become mere stenographers for the Holocaust Industry.

These lists are largely complete and are being used now. They include the top journalism schools in America and will include Britain. Here is a ***partial*** list:

Columbia University, Graduate School of Journalism

New York University, Department of Journalism

Northwestern University, Medill School of Journalism

Stanford University, Department of Communication

Syracuse University, Newhouse School of Public Communication

UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism

University of Maryland, Philip Merrill College of Journalism

University of Missouri-Columbia, Missouri School of Journalism

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Journalism and Mass Communication

University of Wisconsin - Madison, School of Journalism and Mass Communication

Washington and Lee University, Walter Cronkite School of Journalism & Mass Communication

University of Southern California, Annenberg School of Communications

University of Miami, School of Communication

University of Georgia, Grady College of Journalism

Ohio University, E.W. Scripps School of Journalism

Iowa State University, Greenlee School of Journalism and Communication

And then there are the metropolitan papers nationwide, as well as the campus press at over one hundred colleges and universities.

And so on. I have put all this data here to give you some idea of the breadth of the Campaign. It might occur to you that it is too broad for, essentially, one man to carry out. The ongoing, time-consuming work of compiling the lists is being taken care of by two part-time workers. I have set up the new mailing program that I needed and it takes about 45 minutes perhaps to send 1,250 releases, without spamming. So far, so good.

And this is the important point. The concept is, indeed, broad, but it is very simple. My releases—and I'm going to "bombard" these people with releases—are based on news stories created by UNESCO itself. The releases are brief, simple, and each will have the same double focus: "Auschwitz" and "the free flow of ideas." Repeat, repeat, repeat. As I wrote here last month, I do not have to reinvent the wheel every time I send a release. I know what the story is, I know where UNESCO and the professorial class are failing, and I know how to reach them.

Meanwhile you may wonder, and you have every right to know since you are funding this work, how I'm feeling, what with my own "lymphoma" question. I am pleased to report that there's some good news. Looks like the initial chemotherapy session literally "melted" the malignant nodes in the throat and neck. Not a common experience I am told. I've had a second chemo session since but will not have results until the end of the month.

In short, the situation is better, it's not worse. One downside is that my hair is falling out. I miss it. I feel like I'm losing part of my natural beauty. But I'm assured that it will grow back and that in three or four months I'll be just as pretty as I used to be.

You're going to stay with me here, right? I need your support. Building and maintain the emails lists alone is not without cost. Two individuals have come forward recently with suggestions about how to get additional funding, and I'm looking into it. If you have any ideas yourself, I'm all ears. But right now, you are the guys. There's no one else.

We are on to something unique here, a campaign unlike any other that has ever been carried out by any revisionist. Help me forward it as best you can. And—thanks much.

Bradley

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is published by

Committee for Open Debate On the Holocaust

Bradley R. Smith, Founder

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